

judgment, defendant must be considered a “totally unresponsive” party, and its default plainly willful, reflected by its failure to respond to the summons and complaint, the entry of default, or the motion for default judgment. *Gutierrez v. Berg Contracting Inc.*, No. 99-3044, 2000 WL 331721, at *1 (D.D.C. Mar. 20, 2000) (citing *Jackson*, 636 F.2d at 836). Given “the absence of any request to set aside the default or suggestion by the defendant that it has a meritorious defense,” it is clear that the standard for default judgment has been satisfied. *Id.*

Although the default establishes a defendant’s liability, the Court makes an independent determination of the sum to be awarded in the judgment unless the amount of damages is certain. *Adkins v. Teseo*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 15, 17 (D.D.C. 2001). Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2) and section 10.12 of plaintiff’s Industry Pension Plan, the Court shall award plaintiff: (A) the unpaid contributions; (B) interest on the unpaid contributions; (C) liquidated damages in an amount equal to the greater of (i) interest on the unpaid contributions, or (ii) 20 percent (or such higher percentage as may be permitted under Federal or State law) of the amount determined by the court under subparagraph (A); (D) reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of the action, to be paid by the defendant; and (E) such other legal or equitable relief as the court deems appropriate. The Court may rely on detailed affidavits or documentary evidence to determine the appropriate sum for default judgment. *Flynn v. Mastro Masonry Contractors*, 237 F. Supp. 2d 66, 69 (D.D.C. 2002).

Plaintiff filed the declaration of Thomas C. Montemore, Assistant to the Fund Administrator of the International Painters and Allied Trades Union and Industry Pension Fund (the “Fund”), in support of the motion for default judgment. Based on this declaration and the exhibits to plaintiff’s motion, the Court finds that plaintiff has established damages in the amount

of \$5,687.02 in contributions to the Fund for work performed during the period February 2007 through November 2007 pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(A); \$157.35 in interest on those unpaid contributions pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(B); and \$1,137.40 for liquidated damages assessed on unpaid contributions pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(C)(ii). The Court further finds that plaintiff is entitled to \$13.51 in late charges for late payments made from November 2006 through December 2006 pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(E).

Plaintiff has also requested attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(D) and has filed the declaration of Dawn M. Costa, plaintiff's counsel and an associate with the law firm of Jennings Sigmond, P.C., in support of this request. The Costa declaration states that plaintiff's counsel has accrued \$3,762.00 in legal fees and costs of \$350.00 for the filing fee. Accordingly, the Court finds that plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees and costs in the total amount of \$4,112.00.

In addition, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(E), the Court may award plaintiff equitable relief as appropriate. Plaintiff requests that defendant (1) file complete, proper and timely remittance reports with accompanying pension contributions for all periods for which defendant is obligated to do so under its collective bargaining agreement(s); (2) file all outstanding remittance reports, including but not limited to reports for the period June 2007 through November 2007; and (3) provide access to its payroll books and related records as necessary for plaintiff to audit defendant's contributions for all relevant periods, including those covered by this judgment. Because plaintiff's request reiterates defendant's contractual obligations, and the reports and access to defendant's records are necessary to ensure defendant's compliance with its contractual obligations, the Court believes such relief is appropriate.

